

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

There is a grand division in the Cabinet upon the question of Prince Leopold going to Greece. Some persons—we do not wish to say who—think that this is a job of the Duke of Wellington's, who is anxious, for some reason, (we dare not print what we think in these ticklish times, under the contagion of the present *Scarletina*) to please the Duchess of Kent, by doing something for her brother; and these same persons have no fancy that his Serene Highness should be put, to gratify any individuals, into a position which would certainly embroil (or at least run the chance of embroiling) this country in the eternal squabbles of the East. This is one cause of quarrel, and hot words have arisen. It is also the opinion (and that not expressed in any mealy-mouthed fashion) in certain high quarters, that the persecution of the press is equally disgraceful to all concerned in it. Certain Ministers do not agree in this; and then, too, the language has not been of the coolest.—*Age*.

(From the *Constitutionnel*.)

Ancona, Dec. 21.

Letters from Corfu announce that the choice of Prince Leopold as King of Greece has much afflicted the friends of the unfortunate Hellenists. In this choice the projects of Great Britain are recognised, who, as she cannot grant her Protectorate to Greece, wishes to render the inhabitants thereof indirectly tributary. It is said that the principal Greeks at Napoli di Romania have discussed, signed, and addressed a petition on this subject to the Emperor of Russia, supplicating his Imperial Majesty to protect the poor Greeks against England, which under the mask of a King, wishes to give them a Government that will plague them as much, and perhaps more than the Grand Seigneur; and well informed persons say that a Congress will be held before spring, at Vienna, and that the future Plenipotentiaries of this diplomatic Council have been already chosen and approved by Messrs. Wellington and Metternich. It is believed, likewise, that the famous English warrior will, after the opening of the Parliament of England, preside in person at the political and diplomatic debates of the pacificators of Europe.

Prince Leopold—King of Greece.

The Court Journal of Saturday says—“We are enabled to state, from the most positive authority, that all the preliminary arrangements for raising Prince Leopold to the throne of Greece have been made, and that the result of the conference has been communicated to the respective courts whose ambassadors had taken part in them. There are, however, still some obstacles to surmount, and we can confidently state that the affair is not considered to be positively settled. So far as the Prince himself is concerned, no point remains to be argued; and it is believed that the Emperor of Russia will also agree to what is determined upon in London. Should every thing be arranged definitively as now intended, the Duke of Wellington or the Earl of Aberdeen in the House of Lords, and Mr. Peel in the House of Commons, will bring in a bill to absolve the Prince from his allegiance as a British subject; and the means of enabling him to support the kingly dignity will be provided by the Allied Powers. As to the income enjoyed by Prince Leopold, in right of the late Princess Charlotte, we have authority to state that no suggestion will be made to him by our ministers, to relinquish any part of it, it being felt that such an interference would be indelicate.—It is expected, however, that such a liberal provision will be made for him as King of Greece, that his Royal Highness will voluntarily resign a portion of the income which is paid to him by this country. In addition to this statement, which is from good authority, we have to notice a rumour, now very prevalent in the best saloons in Paris, that a marriage is to take place between Prince Leopold and one of the daughters of the Duke of Orleans. Such a union is much more probable than the story which

has been told of an intended marriage between him and the widow of Napoleon.—It is a well known fact that his Royal Highness and the Orleans family have lately been on terms of very great intimacy. During his stay in Paris, he was a frequent visitor at the Duke's palace, and since his return there has been much correspondence between him and the Duke. The statement in a morning paper, that the King was warmly opposed to the projected elevation of Leopold, is, we can state positively, without foundation.

JANUARY 18.

The London papers, generally state that the King is in excellent health and spirits, but one or two of them indulge in some of those obscure hints of his illness which have appeared occasionally for years back. The *Star*, however, carries the matter farther, and asserts that his Majesty, the week before last, had fifty ounces of blood taken from him, to reduce inflammation; and, as if this was not enough, the *Caledonian Mercury* of Saturday affirms, authoritatively, that he lost eighty ounces, or a Scotch pint and a mitchkin, of royal blood.—We pin our faith on the healthy reports, more especially when we see that his Majesty gave long audiences on Thursday.

We understand that a serious difference of opinion exists between the Premier and an illustrious Personage on the subject of the affairs of Portugal. The desire of the Noble Duke to recognise the regal authority of Miguel is said to be opposed in the highest quarter, in consequence of a feeling that the conduct of Don Miguel has been directly insulting to the Sovereign of this country, inasmuch as he has broken engagements which he had personally made when hospitable entertained at Windsor.—*Brighton Gazette*.

Private letters from Lisbon state, that the Minister of War had the chief engineer examined with respect to the defensive condition of the maritime fortifications; and the answer was, “That all the batteries were in a state of ruin—the repair of which would cost at least two millions of crusados.” The old Queen was so imminently indisposed that she had confessed and taken the sacrament. Her dissolution was daily expected.

Accounts from Warsaw of the 28th December state that the Emperor of Russia is recovering but slowly in health. His Imperial Majesty's illness is supposed to have a deeper root than merely the effects of the late accident. The difficulty of pleasing all parties by the termination of the Turkish war at a moment when Constantinople was within his grasp, weighs heavily on the Emperor's spirits. How far the result of the Turkish mission may alter the state of affairs remain to be seen.

The Editor of the *Courier Français* announces, strangely enough, the receipt of a letter from Vienna, describing a meeting of the Ambassadors and Envoys of the different powers of Europe, at Prince Metternich's; each of whom was empowered, he says, to convey the answer of his Court on the appointment of Prince Leopold to the throne of Greece. The dissentient votes were, he adds, very few, and the only power of importance among them was Sweden.

FROM A ST. THOMAS PAPER.

NORFOLK, JAN. 30.

From Rio Janeiro.—The brig *Edwin*, Capt. James S. Hopkins, arrived in Hampton Roads, on Wednesday, from Rio Janeiro, whence she sailed Dec. 10.

We learn no political news by this arrival.

The following extract of a letter, however, is of some interest, as it gives the particulars of the event which had well nigh deprived the Throne of Brazil of its Imperial incumbent:

Rio Janeiro, Dec. 9.

“Two days since a very serious occurrence to the country, was near taking place in the death of the Emperor. He was driving the Empress, the Prince of Leuchtenburg, and the Queen of Portugal, in his carriage, when from some cause or other he upset them. The Emperor was very

severely bruised on different parts of his body and head, and had two ribs broken. The Queen of Portugal had her jawbone broken and was otherwise much injured. The Prince of Leuchtenburg had several ribs broken, and his shoulder dislocated, and the Empress was bruised, tho' she came off without broken bones. The Emperor was senseless for some time, and when he came to himself received the Sacrament. It is said however, that to-day he is better—should he not recover, we shall have terrible times here.

FEBRUARY 9.

Mexico.—The following letter we copy from the *Baltimore American*. If the accounts it contains prove correct, our anticipations have been entirely contradicted, except in the fact that bloodshed has been avoided. Bustamente, the letter says, has been completely successful, while Guerrero has been left without hope, by the general declaration of the capital against him. It is stated that this declaration was made in favor of Bustamente's plan—of course there can nothing be openly done in favor of a central government, though we cannot tell what course may hereafter be taken. Santana's movements will not attract the attention of all,

“Tampico, 21 Jan. 1830.

An express arrived yesterday from the city of Mexico, which brought the following statement, under date the 23d ult—“Last night a grito was given in this city in favour of Bustamente's plan, which has proved most decidedly successful. The government was obliged to surrender the palace at about 6 o'clock this morning, and is completely overthrown. A commission, consisting of three persons, Louis Quirotana, Lucas Aleman, and Velaz, are named to exercise the executive power until the arrival of Bustamente from Puebla. The ministers will be immediately named, but it is not yet known who they will be. The revolution was effected without any of the violent excesses of last year; some attempts at a saque were made by the Leperos, but were immediately prevented by the good behaviour of the troops. This morning the Capital is in perfect tranquility and good order. The President Guerrero is, with a body of troops, (2000 men) at some distance and will, we suppose, be compelled to retire towards the coast, as no hopes now remain for his party. Santa Ana has gone to Vera Cruz, and assumed the command of the troops there. The views and intentions of this chief do not appear to be even understood, but it is generally believed that they are in favor of Bustamente.”

Ediktale Oproeping.

MET consent van den Edelen Achtbaren Raad van Justitie des Eilands St. Eustatius

DOED

JOHANNES DE VEER in qualiteit als
Executeur in den Boedel en Nalatenschap van wylen ABRAHAM M. FERREIRA, door my ondergeteekende Ge-regte Bode voor de eerste maal by Edikte DAGVAARDEN

Allen en een iegelyk, dewelke mogten sustineren eenige actien of pretensien te hebben tegens den Boedel en Nalatenschap van wylen genoemde Abraham H. Ferreira omme te compareren voor den Edelen Achtbaren Raad van Justitie dezer kolonie op den 24sten December dezes jaars, den 21 January, 18 February ofte uiterlyk op Donderdag den 18 Maart 1830 des morgens te 9 uren, en dezelve aldaar op, en aantegeven, en die te justificeren, op poene dat tegens die gene welke in gebreken blyven dezelve op voornoemde dagen aantegeven en te justificeren zal by default en verstek worden geprocedeerd;—wordende tevens by deze een ieder der debiteuren van dezen boedel verzocht om aan terselve dage opgave te doen van het door hun verschuldigd.

St. Eustatius den 27sten November 1829.

A. BIAGINA,
G. Bode.

Oproeping van Crediteuren.

DE Crediteuren van den Heer FRANS ROJER worden mits deze opgeroepen en verzocht om huone pretentien zoo spoedig mogelyk by de ondergeteekenden te komen inleveren; ten einde hen in staat te stellen de zaken van den Heer Rojer te kunnen verzoeken.

J. C. MEYER.
C. L. VAN UYTRECHT
H. P. ROJER.
AUGUST MULLER.

Den 12den Maart 1830.